

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 122.

POETRY.

LOVE IN THE DEW.

A maiden went forth at the twilight hour,
To meet the rose, and sweet brier, and jessamine grew,
Where the rose, and sweet brier, and jessamine grew,
And the humming-bird kissed from the blossoms their dew.
She was bright as that bird of the glittering wing,
And pure as the dew-drop, and gay as the spring.

And there, in the shade,

The youth woosed the maid;

But the moon rose high

In the cloudless sky;

Ere she gave consent, and received the ring.

And then she flew.

From love and from dew,
To dream of them both the long night through.

The night has fled, and the dew is gone,
The maiden sits in her chamber alone;
She is thinking of love and moonlight hours;
Of dewy kisses and jessamine flowers;

And she wonders if love and love are true,
Or as cold as night, and as fleeting as dew.

But her hope is bright,

And her heart is light;

And still she sings

Of bridal rings,

Or rosebuds and violets the long day through.

And all her theme

Is that bright dream,

That came o'er her heart by the moon's pale beam.

The maiden is clad in her bridal dress,

The priest is there to unite and to bless;

And beside her the bridegroom has taken his stand,

To taste of her kiss, and touch her hand,

And to wed in the face of the world, the maid

Whom he woosed at night in the jessamine shade.

No eye more bright,

No heart more light,

Than hers, the bride,

Who smiles in her pride—

For the ring is hers, and the vow is paid.

But maidens beware

Of dew and night air,

Not always are truth and gold rings found there.

ROYAL DINNER PARTIES.

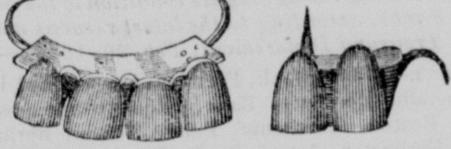
The following is an account of the manner in which Peter the Great entertained dinner parties, found in a manuscript of Dr Birch, among the Sloane papers in the British Museum:—

"There are twenty-four cooks belonging to the kitchen of the Russian court, who are all Russians; and as the people of that nation use a great deal of onion, garlic, and train oil in dressing their meat, and employ linseed and walnut oil for their provisions, there is such an intolerable smell in their kitchen, that no stranger is able to bear it—especially the cooks being such nasty fellows, that the very sight of them is enough to turn one's stomach. These are the men who in great festivals dress about seventy or eighty more dishes.—But the fowls which are for Tzar's own eating, are very often dressed by his grand marshal, Alseof, who is running up and down, with his apron before him, among the other cooks, till it is time to take up dinner, when he puts on his fine clothes and his full-bottomed wig, and helps to serve up the dishes. The number of the persons invited is commonly two or three hundred—though there is room for no more than about a hundred, at four or five tables. But as there is no place assigned to anybody, and none of the Russians are willing to go home with an empty stomach, everybody is obliged to seize his chair and hold it with all his force, if he will not have it snatched from him. The Tzar, being come in, and having chosen a place for himself, there is such scuffling and fighting for chairs, that nothing more scandalous can be seen in any country.—Though the Tzar does not mind it in the least, nor care for putting a stop to such disorder, pretending that a ceremony and the formal regulation of a marshal, make company eat uneasy, and spoil the pleasure of conversation. Several foreign ministers have complained of this to the Tzar, and refused to dine any more at court. But all the answer they got, was, that it was not the Tzar's business to turn master of the ceremonies and please foreigners, nor was it his intention to abolish the freedom once introduced. This obliged strangers for the future to follow the Russian fashion in defending the possession of their chairs, by cuffing and boxing their opposer. The company thus sitting down to table without any manner of grace, they all sit so crowded together, that they have much ado to lift their hands to their mouths. And if a stranger happens to sit between two Russians, which is commonly the case, he is sure of losing his stomach, though he should have eaten nothing before for two days. Carpenters and shipwrights sit next to the Tzar, but ministers, senators, generals, priests, sailors, buffoons of all kinds, sit pell-mell, without any distinction. The first course consists of nothing but cold meats, among which are paws, dried tongues, and the like, which not being liable to such tricks as shall be mentioned hereafter, strangers ordinarily make their whole meal of them, without tasting anything else, though, generally speaking, every one takes his dinner before hand at home."

Soups and roasted meats make the second course and pastry the third. As soon as one sits down, one is obliged to drink a cup of brandy; after which they ply you with great glasses full of adulterated tokyay, and other viinated wines, and between whiles a bumper of the strongest English beer, by which mixture of liquors every one of the guests is fuddled before the soup is served up. The company being in this condition, make such a noise, racket, and hollering, that it is impossible to hear one another, or even the music which is playing in the next room, consisting of a sort of trumpets and corsets, and with this revelling noise and uproar the Tzar is extremely diverted, particularly if the guest's fall to boxing and get bloody noses. Formerly the guests had no napkins given them; but instead of it, they had a piece of very coarse linen given them by a servant, who brought in the whole piece under his arm, and cut off half an ell for every person, which they were at liberty to carry home with them, for it had been observed that these pilfering guests used constantly to pocket the napkins. But at present two or three Russians must make shift with but one napkin, which they pull and haul for like hungry dogs for a bone. Each person of the company has but one plate during dinner, so if some Russian does not care to mix the sauces of the different dishes together, he pours the soup that is left in his plate, either into the dish, or into his neighbour's plate, or even under the table; after which he licks his plate clean with his finger, and licks all of it with the table cloth. The tables are each 30 or 40 feet long and but two and a half broad. Three or four messes of one and the same course are served up to each table. The dessert consists of divers sorts of pastry and fruits, but the Tzarina's table is furnished with sweetmeats. However, it is to be observed, that these sweetmeats are set out only on great festivals for a show, and that the Russians of the best fashion have nothing for their dessert, but the produce of the kitchen garden (as pease, beans, &c.) all raw. At great entertainments it frequently happens that nobody is allowed to go out of the room from noon till midnight. Hence it is easy to imagine what a pickle a room must be in that is full of people who drink like beasts and none of them escape being dead drunk. They often tie eight or ten young mice on a string, and hide them under green pease, or in such soups as the Russians have the greatest appetite to, which sets them a kicking and vomiting in a most beastly manner, when they come to the bottom and discover the trick. They often break cats, wolves, rats,

vens and the like in their pastries, and when the company have ate them up, they tell them what stuff they have been devouring. The present butler is one of the Tzar's buffoons to whom he has given the name of Wisachi with this privilege that if any body else calls him by that name, he has leave to drum them with his wooden sword. If therefore any body call our Wisachi upon the Tzar's setting them on, as the fellow does not know exactly who it was, he falls a beating them all round, without excepting even the ladies, whom he strips of their head clothes as he does the old Russians of their wigs which he tramples upon. On which occasion it is pleasant enough to see the variety of their bald pates. Besides this employment at the entertainments, the said Wisachi is also surveyor of the ice, and executioner for torturing people: on which occasion he gives them the knout himself, and his dexterity in this business has already procured him thirty thousand thalers, the sixth part of the confiscated estates of the sufferers being his perquisite.

Operations on the Teeth.



D. I. H. APPLETON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues at No. 11 Winter-street, Boston, where he is prepared to perform all the operations of DENTAL SURGERY; viz; removing tartar and discolourations from the teeth, restoring diseased and spongy gums to a healthy state, cleansing and removing caries from decayed teeth, and filling them with gold, so as to render them as useful as before, and no more liable to decay than those that are perfectly sound.

He also attends to the making and inserting of all kinds of Artificial Teeth.

¶ PORCELAIN, or INCORRIPIBLE TEETH inserted on gold plates, from one to a full set, in the most approved manner.

¶ The regulating of children's teeth, will receive his special attention.

Having for more than fifteen years devoted himself to the profession, he confidently believes he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

He begs leave to inform the public that he has availed himself of the services of a skilful and scientific gentleman from Philadelphia, to assist him in his operations.

Dr. A. has prepared and used, for more than fifteen years, the COLUMBIAN LOTION, which has been proved by hundreds of individuals, and is highly recommended by eminent Physicians of this city, to be an effectual remedy for counteracting the pernicious effects of calomel; unpleasantness of breath, spongy or inflamed gums, and other diseases of the mouth.

He prepares also the COLUMBIAN TOOTH POWDER, for diseased teeth and gums, and the PEARL DENTIFRICE, for purifying the breath and whitening the teeth, and constantly keeps on hand an assortment of Tooth and Sponge Brushes of his own selecting.

A CARD.—W. H. RODGERS, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of "Rodgers' Imperial Stocks," would respectfully inform the gentleman public, that in addition to the above articles, he accepts of orders for the manufacture of Linens, Gloves, Braces, Silks, Satins, Cambric, Neckers &c &c—He will endeavor to supply his customers as cheap and as rich articles as can be found in the city. 81 Washington street, Joy's building, No. 6, 2nd floor, nearly opposite the Post Office.

P & S m17

SAAC L. HILDRETH, Merchant Tailor, has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No 4 Rodger's Building, Congress Square, formerly occupied by John H. Simonds—where he will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimères and Vestings of the latest style and variety of fabric to suit those who may favor him with their patronage.

19 ff \$17

OLD PORT AND SHERRY WINE.

PIPES old Port Wine, entitled to debenture, from the house of Hunt, Newman, Roupe & Co double diamond brand, the highest grade of wine shipped by that house.

15 qr. casks old Pale Sherry. 37 do do Brown do, entitled to debenture—Paul H. & Co brand, well known in this market to a superior article. For sale by JOHN TYLER, No. 9 Central Wharf.

2m18

RODGERS & SON'S PEKNIVES, &c.—A prime assortment of the genuine Rodgers & Son's Pecknives, silver steel, with pearl and buck handles—do Desk Knives, Erasers. Also—Rodgers' Superior Razors—the genuine Clasper's Razor—Pomeroy's—Golds—Golds & Scotch Knives—best quality Soaps—Dressing Cases &c &c, with every article adapted for the Gentleman's toilet—for sale by JOHN MARSH, 77 Washington st., Joy's building, opposite the post office.

ff m17

FRESH GOODS.—20 bales fine Stationery and rich Fancy goods, with a variety of new articles comprising a general assortment at wholesale rates, on favorable terms—just received and now opening, at JOHN MARSH'S, No. 77 Washington st., Joy's Buildings.

3w 43

GENUINE ARROW ROOT.—Pure and unadulterated—Grown and manufactured in the parish of St George, Island of Jamaica—selected and put up in tin canisters particularly for the American market, by a gentleman residing at Buff Bay, Jamaica—for sale by LOW & REED, 24 Merchants' Row.

ff m17

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE.—Just published and for sale at the Periodical Depot, No. 127 Washington st., (up stairs) Biography of the Saviour and his Apostles, with a portrait of each, beautifully engraved on steel, in a new and attractive style—price \$1.

m25

CARRAGEN OR IRISH MOSS.—4 crates, just received direct from Ireland, and for sale in parcels to suit purchasers by HENSHAW & CO, 25 Granite stores, Commercial wharf.

6m 110

JOHN MCGUIRK, formerly Gardener to Chancellor Leverster's brother—an gentleman who may wish to patronize him in Boston or vicinity, as Jobting Gardener—will please apply at the corner of Beach and Front streets—or at 14 Mills street.

ep2w 111

TENNENT'S PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.—J. W. TENNETT has received a small invoice of the above beautiful Neck Stocks. Gentlemen wishing the article can be supplied by calling immediately—71 Washington st. opposite the Post office.

n24

NOTICE TO HAT FINISHERS.—Wanted, 2 or 3 first rate silk and for Hat Finishe—apply to HIBBARD & MACNAIR, Silk Hat Factory, No. 10 Washington st., 2nd

wf m17

NEW BOOKS.—The Crayon Miscellany, No. 1, containing A Tour on the Prairies—by the author of a Kuzubash, &c—in three vols.

1w 14

The Lady Superior's Answer to Six Months in a Convent—For sale by MA. SH, CAPE & LYON, 135 Washington st., April 14.

ff m17

NOTICE—Consignment of goods per ship Republic, from Liverpool, lying at Union wharf, are reque to take notice that all goods not permitted within five days from this date, will be sent to the public store.

ff m17

FOR SALE—Pew No 132, in the Second Baptist Meeting house, located in Baldwin place—apply to T. HASKELL, Sexton, or to C. CHASE, No 4 Fleetst.

1w—14

SOBER THOUGHTS on the State of the Times—addressed to the Unitarian community—for sale by B. E. HALE, 127 Washington st., up stairs.

ff m17

TAILORESSES WANTED.—A few first rate West Pantaloons Makers will find employment by applying to N. P. SNELLING, 10 & 12 Congress st.

ff m17

WANTED—A young man in a paper hanging warehouse apply at 4 Brattle square.

ff m17

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Is that bright dream,

That came o'er her heart by the moon's pale

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1835.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Democratic County Committee, elected at Faneuil Hall, on the evening of the 3d instant, will be held for the purpose of organization, at CONCERT HALL on Tuesday evening next, the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock.

EXPRESS FROM RHODE ISLAND!

GLORIOUS NEWS!!

Four o'clock, Thursday Morning.—We have this moment received by our EXPRESS, which left Providence three hours ago, the following cheering intelligence from Rhode Island, rendering it certain that THE DEMOCRATS HAVE CARRIED THE STATE BY A CLEAR MAJORITY! The result of this election was looked forward to with great anxiety by all parties, as it will determine the political character of the United States Senate—that body is now redeemed from the power of Panickites and Factionists, and will henceforth lend its aid to the support of the government instituted by the PEOPLE. Vermont and Massachusetts are now the only States in New England where the Federalists possess the political power of the government, and a year more will strip them of one, if not both, of these. The annexed is from our correspondent, the Editor of the Republican Herald, to whose kind attention we are greatly indebted:—

Providence, April 15th, 1835. {
Herald Office, eleven o'clock. }

Dear Sir.—The returns thus far received for General Officers from the different towns, are so inaccurate, that it is impossible to state the result with perfect certainty. We have gained three Jackson Representatives, and have lost none. In this city we have done nobly. We have polled 286—the Whigs have lost 75. From the returns, I think there can be no doubt that the Republican Ticket has succeeded by a handsome majority. The conflict has been a severe one. Bank influence has been exerted to the extent, and money been lavished profusely.

POSTSCRIPT. 20 minutes past 12 o'clock. From 20 towns heard from, we have a large net gain over the last year's returns, but have not time to give details.

Newspaper Editors are an abused race of beings. If a remark drops from one of them in the hurry of composition, which may not be exactly agreeable to the canons of correct taste, he never hears the last of it—it is set down as the sign of a deliberate and fixed principle in his heart, and his offence pronounced unattonable. People should reflect upon their own conversation for a moment, and think how much they utter every day of their lives which would look a great deal worse in print than any thing they ever saw in the columns of a newspaper—it should be remembered, also, that an Editor of a daily paper is obliged to write with as little reflection as people generally pursue a desultory conversation—he has never allowed him to weigh his words and prune his sentences—he must dash on—think quick and write quick, or else "the press will wait." Under such circumstances his hasty expressions should be received with charity, for not unfrequently he condemns them as sincerely and heartily as any of his readers, when it is too late to alter them. There is a great fondness in many people to make an Editor do what they shrink from themselves—correspondent will attack private character, under pretence of serving the public, when in fact he is only gratifying his own malice, and throw all the odium of the act upon the Editor—he (the author) must not be known.

Oh, no! he'll meet the individual he has assailed with all the apparent friendship in the world, and very likely join with him in abusing the Editor for admitting into his columns so offensive a communication. Men who appear very soft and amiable under their own proper signatures are frequently the most intolerant and abusive when writing anonymously; thus the luckless Editor is made to bear the odium of all that is bad in his correspondent's character, while the correspondent is careful to appropriate to himself all that is estimable.—The truth is, Editors are too easy and good natured—they work for the public good, generous souls, and are willing to submit to any inconvenience, or injustice, if they can only promote the object of their pursuit.

Happy People.—The Taunton Sun says that every person you meet in that village, has at least four smiles on his face, and a string of herrings in his hands. The Sun appears to dislike it, to think that the Legislature should devote so much time to the beasts of the earth and the birds of the air, and neglect the fish in Taunton River. It says—

"We happened to hear the debate which took place on the passage of these bills, (an act for the destruction of Foxes, Bears, and Wild-cats; and an act to prevent the destruction of Plovers round about Marsiphee, from May till September,) and a most instructive and interesting one it was. An Hon. Senator from the West declared that the sheep and lambs of that region lived in a constant state of fear and trepidation, and enjoyed no peace and comfort, by reason of Foxes and Wild-cats; and as for the Grisly Bears, they were awful to behold! Hardly a day passed in which they did not eat up more or less men, women and children."

"An effort was made to amend it by inserting a proviso that no person should presume to shoot at a Plover down on the Cape, until Mr Webster had fired twice and missed. The amendment was rejected by a small majority."

The Junior Editor of the Atlas, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, vents his spleen upon us for one of his own blunders. We gave notice that a meeting of the Committee would be held near the Pump, in State Street—John read it in the Pump, and accordingly crawled into its nose, there being a plenty of room for him, and remained there until the sudden movement of the Chairman, (the handle) sent him forth wet as his neighbor Adams's drowned rats.

Upon our First Page we have copied an amusing account of one of Peter the Great's dinners, from his life published in the Family Library, where we also find the following anecdote:—One Sunday, Peter being at Dantzic, on his second journey to Holland, attended divine service, and was conducted by the burgomaster to his seat. Peter made the burgomaster sit down by him; he listened to the preacher with great attention, keeping his eyes constantly turned towards the pulpit, while those of the whole congregation were fixed upon himself. Feeling his head grow cold, Peter, apparently unconscious of what he was doing, took the large wig which flowed over the shoulders of the burgomaster, off his head, and placed it deliberately upon his own, to the astonishment of the good people of Dantzic. When the sermon was ended, Peter restored the wig, and thanked the burgomaster by an inclination of the head. One of his nobles told the burgomaster that the Tsar was unmindful of such matters, and that it was a common custom with him when at church, as often as he felt his head cold, to take Menzikoff's wig, or that of any other who happened to be within his reach.

A splendid and useful quarto volume has been published, and is ready for delivery to subscribers, by Wm. D. Ticknor of this city, entitled "*A Comprehensive Atlas, Geographical, Historical and Commercial.*" It is a work of sterling merit, combining a mass of practical information which every man should possess. As a book for convenient reference, upon the subjects enumerated in its title, it is not equalled by any publication within our knowledge, while the correct and beautiful style in which its Maps are engraved, colored and printed, united with its elegant typography, renders it a proud specimen of American Art. The gentleman from whom the public receives this treasury of knowledge, Mr T.G. Bradford, deserves the highest commendation for the manner in which he has performed his arduous task, and will find, we doubt not, a liberal reward for the exercise of that industry, learning and care which is evinced throughout its pages, in the warm approbation and liberal patronage of the community.

At an adjourned Town Meeting held in Worcester, on Monday last, a motion to re-consider the vote, whereby the town requested the Selectmen not to give their approbation to any person to sell ardent spirits for the current year, except for medical and manufacturing purposes, was carried in the affirmative by ballot—yeas 452, nays 376; total 828. It was then voted to postpone the further consideration of the article indefinitely. A vote was then passed to add two Selectmen to the present number, and Pliny Merrick and E. L. Barnard were accordingly chosen.

To the Editor of the Boston Atlas.—

Sir.—The public are indebted to you for your yesterday's criticism of my letter to Rev. William E. Channing. I confess myself surprised to see a man of your avocation retain so much taste and literary refinement. You have, in this instance, shown both your sagacity as a man, and your tact as an Editor, not to recognize in my style, "the slightest imitation of Junius." It only remains to be explained how the idea occurred to you at all. If my style lacks "fertility of allusion or pungey of period," I will at least enrich it with an idea suggested by yourself—I would adduce to the c. l. — Midas. Surely the present size of the Atlas ought to be large enough to cover any deformity of its editors.

BRUTUS.

Beggar of Bethnal Green.—"Let the dead rest,"

is an injunction we wish the managers of our Theatres would bear in mind, when they lay hands on the Comedy named at the head of this paragraph. We have read the revised edition of the play published by Mr Knowles, and have twice seen it acted at the Warren in this city; yet are we still unaltered in our opinion, that it is a dull, inanimate piece of composition, wholly unworthy of the genius of the author of *Virginius* and the *Hunchback*. Unless there is some design on foot to detract from the fair fame of Sheridan Knowles, let the Beggar of Bethnal Green repose in the oblivion to which it was consigned in London, at its first representation. Y.

There was a full house last evening at the Tremont to welcome back the generous-hearted and gifted Knowles. The New Yorkers set an example worthy of imitation in their treatment of the poet. Miss Wheatley was cordially received.

This Evening, at the Tremont, is appropriated for Miss Watson's benefit, when she will personate her most celebrated characters—the *Mawbrays*, *Little Pickle*, and *Cheburino*. Mrs Maeder and Miss Cushman will also appear. The bill is very strong.

Mollymawks.—There are in the Arctic seas a kind of gull, called Mollymawks, which annoy the whalemen very much while they are taking the blubber from the whales, by attempting to steal it. By way of amusement, the jolly tars sometimes tie two little pieces of blubber to the ends of a string, and throw them into the water. Two birds will presently swallow them, and then rise in the air, pulling and hauling at each end of the line, to get the bait out of each other's throats. Sometimes they will fight in this way half an hour, each of them swallowing his end of the string twenty times only to have it pulled up again.

The Salem Gazette gives the following hit at a set of loungers with which the town is troubled:—

Comfort at the Corner.—"I say, Bob, where were you last night?" "Oh, in the old place, on the corner. How long did you stay?" "From seven till nine—glorious fun—Jem looked the gals out of countenance, and then I look'd em in again. Bill and I wrastled on the sidewalk. Tom sat on the door step and whistled. Harry and Joe and Burster formed a line across the sidewalk, and turn'd all the white headed fagots out into the gutter. If that weren't prime sport, then I don't know. We're goin agin to-morrow night, and the night after, and Sunday night, we're going to meet an hour sooner; and if any body that goes by, don't know we're there, then there ain't no blackguards in Salem."

It is reported that the Hon. JOHN MILLS has been appointed U. S. District Attorney, for this Commonwealth, in the room of ANDREW DUNLAP, Esq. resigned.

The Collector is the great Blue Beard of the

Atlas. By the way, Johnny, he had no more to do with the letter to Dr. Channing than you had.

The choicer is raging at Marseilles—the greatest number of deaths amounting to 40 per diem.—N. Y. Star.

Two or three days previous to the general election, two candidates for a northern county met in a ball room: "Why do you sit still?" inquired a friend of one of them, "whilst your opponent is tripping it so assiduously with the electors' wives and daughters?"

The aspirant for Parliamentary fame replied, "I have no objection to his dancing for the county, if I am allowed to sit for it."

POLICE COURT.

Bill Tarbox looked as if he had lodged in a barrel all night. While on his rounds by the Faneuil Hall Market, watchman Chandler heard an awful groaning, and upon going up to the stall, found behind a board, a critter, half undressed, curled up in a heap, and totally insensible from the combined effects of ardent spirit and night air. After rousing him up some time, his tongue, the last dying member of the body, began to wag a little against his evil stars. To Chandler's usual question, "What in natur did ee get into such a complete drunk for?" Bill replied—"How in the name of — can a man do otherwise, when he can get nothing else to do?" Thus exemplifying the profound truth of the nursery maxim that

"Satan finds some mischief still,

For idle hands to do."

It was stated to the Court, that he was both a printer and shoemaker, and between the two trades made out to do nothing, but wax his thread of life one day, and wet his matter the next, till his form became so soaked that the soles of his feet would not stick to the ground, and he was distributed in the gutter at last.—He begged hard for a reprieve, and permission to return to Lynn; and his honor was by no means anxious to retain so "questionable a shape," in the city; "but," said he, "if I let you go off, you have no control of yourself, and may be caught up again this very night; for you are a perfect beast."

Bill.—A what!—I aint sure I understood your honor.

Court.—You are a perfect beast, I say—do you know it?

Bill.—I know it is a clear case; but if you'll let me go, I'll make one more trial to do right. I learnt the printing trade, but that warn't good for any thing, and then I tried shoe-making, as is natural in Lynn, when folks can do nothing else; but I have'n't made much at it yet.

Court.—Well, when a man is brought up for the first time, we generally like to give him a chance, and as you promise to go to Lynn, I'll sentence you to three months in the House of Correction, but suspend the execution of n^o one hour, to afford you an opportunity to carry your resolution into effect.

Municipal Court—Intelligence Offices.—William Lewis, keeper of the Strangers' and Citizens' Intelligence Office, in Brattle street, was indicted for cheating by false pretences; viz by fraudulently receiving \$1.00 from Florence Collins, and engaging therefor to procure him employment. It was proved, that Lewis sent Collins to a number of places where they did not want to hire, and had not authorized Lewis to send them applicants for situations. The jury were divided—six to six. There being no probability of their agreeing upon a verdict, the papers were taken from them, and the case continued.

Worcester, April 14th, 1835.

Dear Sir.—The statements in your paper of this morning compel me to send you this letter, which I request you to publish, together with the accompanying certificate of the correctness of my statements. I shall not stop, nor shal I stoop, to comment on the extract from Mr Lincoln's letter. I leave the gallant midshipman to his undisturbed enjoyment of all the honor which that extract may acquire for him in the estimation of all civilized high-minded, benevolent men.—When the facts of the case are known, I shall be satisfied—and I think, under the circumstances, I have a right to claim of you an opportunity to make them so.

On the evening of the 3d inst. Levi Lincoln, Jr., Midshipman of the Potomac, myself, and several others were standing in front of the Post Office, conversing, among other things, upon the subject of Temperance. Mr L. had said many things not very complimentary to the cause of temperance and its advocates, accompanied with much apparent excitement, to all which I had occasionally replied with perfect good humor, and in a laughing, friendly manner, when he stated that a certain resolution (the purpose of which he related) was passed by the temperance folks at a caucus held at Porter's Temperance House, same time previous to the late vote of the town upon the subject of licenses. I said to him that no such resolution was passed at that caucus—that I was there myself all the evening, and knew what was done. He again asserted that it did pass—"for," said he, "one of your own party told me so." I replied that I did not care—that it was not so—that it was false. Mr L. then asked me if I intended to charge him with a falsehood or a lie. "No—by no means, Lincoln," said I. "Well, then," said he, "what do you intend to say?" "I intend to say this," said I—“whoever says that such a resolution, as you mention, was passed at the caucus at the Temperance House, says that which is not true." To my surprise, Mr L. then most unexpectedly struck me. I instantly returned the blow, and knocked him from the steps where we were standing, so that he fell at the distance of six or eight feet from them, on his back upon the sidewalk.—When he got up, I seized him and held him securely, that he might keep still, and repeated deliberately the declaration I had made, and for which he had struck me. After many fruitless efforts to strike and to get away from me, he finally manifested a disposition to be quiet, when I released him from my hold—and we parted.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that I am no fighter—that I never before was struck, and that never did I strike a man before—and hope that I never may have occasion to strike one again—that, while Mr L. was in my grasp, and completely at my disposal, a regard for the feelings of his connexions, whom I respected and esteemed—a desire to prevent all further tumult on the part of others, if possible—and an impression that I had paid him in his own coin a sum sufficient to balance our account satisfactorily, alone restrained me from plunging him into a foul puddle that was near, and from inflicting that merited chastisement, which under other circumstances, I certainly should have dealt out to him—that in making this statement of facts, I act, as I acted before, in self defence only—that I bear Mr L. no malice—that I would do him a favor instead of an injury, even though both might be done with equal facility—that I feel perfectly justified in the course I have taken—that if, in the estimation of the impartial, I have erred, I am ready to make all due acknowledgments, and that if any one has injured me and will do the same, I am as ready to forgive and will endeavor to forget it.

JESSE W. GOODRICH.

This may certify that we witnessed the affair between Mr Goodrich and Mr Lincoln—that the statement of the facts of it, in the above letter of Mr G. and the statement published in the "Morning Post" of last Saturday are true, and that we are ready to make oath to the same if necessary.

LUKE MAYNARD.

GEO. M. RICE.

The Schuykill Navigation Stock: the value of which entirely depends on its coal, has risen in value from its original capital of \$2,500,000 to \$7,000,000. One of the greatest speculations to invest capital in, would undoubtedly be the coal lands of Pennsylvania.

The body of one of the children, sometime since lost in Baldwin co., Alabama, has been found without its head—giving corroboration of the fiendish motives of the wretches by whom they are supposed to have been murdered.

There was a great rush at Philadelphia, all Friday and Saturday, for the new gas stock. A city so favored in her supply of pure water needs only the addition of pure light to make her municipal arrangements perfect.

Summary of Foreign Intelligence.

NOTICE FOR SABBATH EVENING.—CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN will deliver an Address on Ten Evening, at 1st 7 o'clock.
J. G. STEVENSON, Secretary of the Council of Massachusetts Temperance Society.

NOTICE.—Those individuals who wish to sign the Constitution of the "Universal Charitable Society," may have an opportunity by calling at Mr PFAFF'S house, No 762 Washington st—not 162, as erroneously stated in a former notice.

14th Job 1st 7 o'clock.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

14th Sept 20th 1835.

PENSION BANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832, as had at this office.

14th Sept 20th 1835.

MARRIED

In this city, by the Rev. Mr Bacon, of East Cambridge, Wm Thompson to Sarah Ann Augusta Gould.

By Rev Dr Parkman, Mr John Williams to Mrs Mary Ann C. Derby.

On Tuesday evening, by Rev Mr Ripley, Henry Reed of Roxbury, to Mary P. Littlefield, of Boston.

In Charlestown, on Tuesday evening, by Rev Mr Walker, Jeremiah B. Thompson to H. Maria Skinner, daughter of John Skinner Esq.

In Dorchester, by Rev Dr Harris, A. F. Cochran to Mehitable.

In Milton, David Clapp Jr, publisher of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Atherton Tucker.

In Scituate, Francis Buckmore, of Boston, to Abigail Gauntlett.

In Braintree, F. Heath, both of Boston.

DIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr Bacon, of East Cambridge, Wm Thompson to Sarah Ann Augusta Gould.

By Rev Dr Parkman, Mr John Williams to Mrs Mary Ann C. Derby.

On Tuesday evening, by Rev Mr Ripley, Henry Reed of Roxbury, to Mary P. Littlefield, of Boston.

In Charlestown, on Tuesday evening, by Rev Mr Walker, Jeremiah B. Thompson to H. Maria Skinner, daughter of John Skinner Esq.

In Dorchester, by Rev Dr Harris, A. F. Cochran to Mehitable.

In

This Report was the subject of Mr Child's severe animadversion in the Review which he invites me to attack. Every species of error and misrepresentation is then charged upon the report, and counter statements and counter arguments are brought forward by Mr Child, placing the two pamphlets in the most unfair and formal opposition. It is one in every degree correct, and the other has not been greatly or really erroneous. Landed so also, I suppose, upon these two pamphlets in their respective representations of the case, that Mr Child himself proceeds upon the supposition that honest difference of views and opinions cannot account for it. The Review therefore distinctly charges one member of the Committee, who was understood to have drawn up the report, with *wilful and corrupt misstatements and omissions made for the very purpose of injuring the case and character of Wm Vans*, while the other members are considered so totally incompetent to the duties of the station, or so negligent in the discharge of those duties, as to have signed them notwithstanding paper with-out any examination. Following on this, the accusations in the Review in the last position of William Vans specify no less than thirty-three supposed errors in the report of the former Committee, all represented as *most material* to the case. Thus it will be seen that not only the case of William Vans, but the *case of his counsel a/s/o*, was on trial before the last committee; for the accuracy of Mr Child's pamphlet, as well as the report which it purposed to contradict and discredit, was necessarily involved in the inquiry. The late Committee have not found that there was any material error in the Report of their predecessors; on the contrary, after full and complete re-examination of the evidence, under circumstances most favorable to Mr Vans, they definitely ratify and confirm the Report of the former Committee, and add their names to it, to convict Mr Child of those manifold and gross errors, misstatements and false reasonings, which, as I have formerly stated, seemed to me to compose the great bulk of his pamphlet. Such is the judgment of others on a work which Mr Child himself seems to consider *invulnerable*, and which he invites me to show up to the public. Perhaps the public will now be of opinion that I may fairly consider myself absolved from that uncomfortable labor.

Perhaps too even the friends of Mr Vans may now be compelled to believe, that there is *no truth or justice* in his claim, notwithstanding the hearing of John Codman will not consent to a *jury trial*. The Committee, however, will repeat what was composed wholly of friends in the *Petition*. The respondent's counsel waived at the outset all technical grounds of defense, and invited the fullest examination of the facts, agreeing before hand that the Petitioner's counsel might put in as evidence *any thing* which he should choose to offer, whether sworn to or not sworn to, authenticated or not, fact or opinion, direct testimony or hearsay—*even rumor*, and the statements of the Petitioner himself were not excluded. Moreover all the Account Books of John and Richard Codman, and all the separate books of entries, and *all* the documents to exist, were produced and offered to the inspection of the Committee, together with all documents in the Respondent's possession called for by the other party, or deemed by themselves material to the inquiry. The Committee were occupied several weeks in the usual hearing and examination of all that either had to offer. Consequently there was a latitude of inquiry and minuteness of investigation, which would be totally impracticable before a jury. With these remarks I now publish an attested copy of the Report of the last Committee.

W. H. GARDINER,
Counsel for the heirs of John Codman.

April 11, 1835.

REPORT OF THE LAST COMMITTEE.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

House of Representatives, April 7th, 1835.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Wm. Vans, praying that the law limiting the time within which suits can now be brought against Executors and Administrators may be suspended for his benefit, have attended to the duty assigned them, and

REPORT:

That they have given an attentive and patient hearing to all the documents and testimony offered by the Petitioner, and by the Respondent, including much matter which would not be considered legally admissible in evidence in any Court of Law, no Equity.

That during the examination, several calls were made upon the Respondent by the Petitioner for various documents supposed by him to be in the possession of the Respondent; that these documents were promptly produced, and that every facility was given by the Respondent to the fullest and most searching inquiry into every circumstance connected with the origin of Mr Vans' alleged claim upon him.

That after a thorough investigation, they have unanimously arrived at the following conclusions:

First.—That the Committee, in view of the House of Representatives dated March twenty-first, P. M., at their room, City Hall, took into consideration the expediency of laying a common sewer through Congress square to Congress street; also one at the corner of Hull and Commercial streets, and assessing the expense thereof upon those whose estates shall be benefited thereby. Any person objecting to the same may then and there be heard.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen,
S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk.

10—11

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. & J. D. PEARSON, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

HENRY PEARSON.
J. D. PEARSON.
Cambridgeport, April 15, 1835. 3wks a 16

22 SOUTH CEDAR STREET, BOSTON.—Messrs SWIFT & CO, most respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity, that they present Cleaning thoroughly, all Stains, Grease, and Iron Rust, from any description of Wearing Apparel, such as Kersey-meres, Broad and Ladies Cloths, Merlins, Crapes, Bombazines, Bonnets, &c. &c. They have also a process for cleaning Drawers, Bed-Rugs and Horse Cloths, &c. making them look equal to when new.

Messrs SWIFT & CO, have been engaged in the above business upwards of 30 years, flatter themselves to give the most ample satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor them with their commands. Orders received at Mr George Jeffrey's, 27 Union street, and at Mr George Ingraham's, rear 13 Milk street.

Sufficient security given. ep2w a16

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, Nos 37 and 39 Ann street, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has now added to his former stock a complete assortment of Cloths, suitable for the spring and summer wear—consisting of Broadcloths and Kerseymeres—light and dark Vestings of various shades and colors, and of a superior quality, which he will make to order, and warranted to fit. He keeps continually on hand a complete assortment of ready made Dress Coats, Vests and Pants, &c. made in the best and most approved style. a16

Third.—There is no reason to believe that JOHN CODMAN at the time of his death, or for the space of five years previous to his decease, was indebted to said Vans in *any sum whatever*, unless it be a few francs for costs at Court, for which security was given by one Bond, and which may, or may not have been paid by him. But it does appear on the other hand, that along after the transactions out of which the petitioner alleges that his claim grew, said VANS was INDEBTED TO JOHN CODMAN in the amount of a Bill for one hundred pounds sterling with costs and damages thereon, which indebtedness said Vans did not deny, nor did he allege any dem of his own against John Codman, but the firm of John and Richard Codman, as an off-set to the payment of said bill was demanded of him by John Codman.

Fourth.—It does appear that said Vans had at one time large claims against RICHARD CODMAN, arising subsequently to the dissolution of the partnership of JOHN and RICHARD CODMAN. That he recovered many judgments in France against said Richard, on account of said claims, which judgments have been in part satisfied; but whether any, and if any, what part of the sum remains unsatisfied, your Committee have not been informed by any evidence before them.

Fifth.—The said Richard was discharged under the bankrupt law of the United States from all claims against him, including any claim he may have had against Vans.

Sixth.—After his discharge at home, he was reinstated and administered upon by the Respondent (Stephen Codman); said Vans was within the Commonwealth and under no legal incapacity to sue, for a long time before any claim which he may have had against the estate of Richard Codman could have been forced by the statute of limitations. No reason was shown to the Committee why he did not bring his suit against the respondent, before it was barred by the statute, if he had any legal and equitable claim against the estate of said Richard.

Seventh.—The said Vans voluntarily and on his own proposal and for a good consideration, has executed a full and sufficient release of all claims against the estates of John and Richard Codman.

Eighth.—The Committee are of the unanimous opinion, that the pray of the petitioner to the effect that the petitioner be granted a respite, and rec-mand that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

ROBERT RANTOON, Jr.
JOHN L. DIMMOCK,
MOSES EDELL,
RALPH SMITH,
SAMUEL LEE.

House of Representatives, April 7th, 1835. Read and acc'ted.

L. S. CUSHING, Clerk.

A true copy from the files of the House of Representatives. Attest. L. S. CUSHING, Clerk. a16

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—A public lecture on the French Pronunciation will be given gratuitously on the 13th inst, at Amory Hall, room third, at 7 o'clock, in the evening.

Persons studying or teaching the French language are respectively invited to attend.

Mons. FRONTEAU will endeavor to show how rapidly the pronunciation of Gascony is spreading through various schools and academies of this city, where the pronunciation is not taught by natives of Paris or the south of France.

He also proposes to give a course of 12 lessons, to take place every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, where the most difficult French extracts will be read to point out the various ways of pronouncing in the different provinces of France, and in the United States.

Tickets of admission to the course \$3—to be had at Mr Richardson's writing academy, Amory Hall, room second. isla18

NO LET FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.

A house, barn and outbuildings, pleasantly situated in Dorchester, next north of the academy, and about a furlong from Rev Dr Codman's Meeting House—it is well calculated either for one or two families.

Also, to let—either with or without the house—about seventeen acres of land adjoining—for terms, inquire of THOS. M. VINSON, Boston, or at late Deacon CAPEL'S, Dorchester, epis1

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EPAT TOBACCO, &c.—200 lbs Bright Missouri

1 lbds Kentucky Tobacco

50 lbs do do 100 lbs eng for

25 lbs Virginia do shipping.

200 zeroons St Domingo do

20 lbs Cuba do—for sale by JOHN CLARK, JR.

Charlestown, Feb 21, 1835 epis10t

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